American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. II.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. MARCH 10, 1841.** **No. 44**

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications and letters to be directed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

ESSAY
ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

[The following was offered for the prize presented by the publisher of the "American Farmer" for the best Essay on the subject on which it treats—There being no competition, according to the rules in such cases, it is not obligatory to award the prize: but the intrinsic value of the Essay, induces us to tender to the writer the second prize offered, viz. the five volumes of the Farmer & Gardener, and vols. 1 & 2 American Farmer, new series.]

ESSAY
ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PLANTATION.

BY A MARYLAND PLANTER.

The illustrious Thomas Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia, in making a comparison between the culture of tobacco and wheat, has remarked, that the culture of the former "is productive of infinite wretchedness. Those employed in it are in a continual exertion beyond the power of nature to support. Little food of any kind is raised by them; so that the men and animals on these farms (tobacco plantations) are badly fed, and the earth is rapidly impoverished."

These remarks are applicable, in many instances, to the management of tobacco plantations of the present day. Many planters make every exertion to raise all the tobacco they can, without paying proper attention to any other crop. In the management of a tobacco plantation, such a course should be followed, as will produce the greatest quantity of food for animals, with the least labor. Attention should be paid to the growing of artificial grasses; for they not only furnish food for animals, but they likewise make manure for the renovation of the land made poor by the culture of tobacco. Therefore, a planter who has swamp land, ought to make every exertion to reclaim it, and a more useful crop to him, he could not put in it than a crop of timothy. Even if a planter has no swamp land, he ought to put some of his upland in timothy, or some other of the longer grasses. It is true he should always have all the arable part of his plantation set in clover or some other of the grasses, except the part cultivated in corn and tobacco. That is, clover should be sown to improve the land, and ought not, unless in the richest spots, to be cut off. Besides, clover cannot always be depended on for hay, for if the season should not exactly suit it, it will not grow high enough to be cut and saved, whereas it is not so much so with the other grasses.

The growing of wheat, rye, and oats also, furnish food for men as well as animals, but a crop of small grain interferes materially with a crop of tobacco, particularly at the time of harvesting the former. About this time the crop of tobacco is in most need of hoeing and ploughing; grass at this season grows rapidly, and by dividing the labor between the two crops, both suffer, the grain is poorly taken care of, and the fields of tobacco frequently become set with grass like a meadow. A crop of tobacco is never so good as it woul ' have been, if permitted to get in the grass shortly after the plants have been transplanted. Indeed I have seen some fields of tobacco entirely runied by having been in the grass; although hoed and ploughed, the land had become so full of the litter from the grass and its roots, that the tobacco plants never would grow afterwards. So that in cultivating of tobacco the greatest care should be taken to prevent the crop from getting in the grass. I have always thought, that where a planter looked to his tobacco crop for his profits, if it was not for the making or raising of provender for his live stock it would be much better for him to raise no grain except corn. As a plantation cannot be carried on without animals on it, it becomes necessary that some small grain should be raised. It must be kept in mind, that I am not writing about a mixed crop, where tobacco and grain might be both looked to for the profits of the plantation, that is, where there might be a certain quantity of grain, as well as tobacco raised without the one interfering with the other. I am writing as if a crop of tobacco was always the more profitable crop, and recommending such management on a plantation as will obviate as far as possible the remarks of the illustrious man quoted at the beginning of this essay.

In Prince George's county, Md. where the cultivation of tobacco is brought as near perfection as in any other part of the world, a well managed plantation is conducted in the following manner (so as to improve the land and counteract the tendency of the tobacco crop to impoverish it.) The land that has been worked in corn and tobacco during the year, is in the fall sown in wheat or rye, or a part kept for oats; in the ensuing spring the whole is put in clover. The grain and clover is plastered in April. By this mode of management a planter has fresh fields out of clover every year for corn and tobacco. The plantation of course is fenced in such a manner as to give the requisite number of fields. During the year there is as much manure made as can be, without its interfering with the crop of tobacco. The manure is used on parts of the tobacco field that will not so readily improve by the use of clover and plaister. By this manner of management, lands that are adapted to clover and plaister, are improved and kept in a state of great fertility.

It is almost useless to say, that all agriculturists should make and save all the manure they can: Yet in the cultivation of tobacco there is a peculiar necessity; for tobacco grown on land that has been cultivated the year before it is put in tobacco, will, if sufficiently manured, bring tobacco that will cure finer, and consequently, be worth more money when carried to market. Tobacco to cure fine must grow rapidly after it is planted, which it will not do if there is much litter in the ground. Lands taken out of clover and put in tobacco, frequently have so much litter in them, that the tobacco grows very little until September: Consequently the tobacco has not time to ripen, but if it should, it will have so much juice, and be so late in the fall, that it will cure a dark color, and will be such as is not in much in demand in foreign markets. Whilst I am writing on the advantage of saving manure on a plantation, I will give the management of one of my neighbors, as the saying is, when he commenced the world. His plantation contained about fifty acres of land, about fifteen of which were swamp. The balance consisted of north hill sides, and not more than two thirds of them could be cultivated, and even that little had been worked down so that it would grow nothing but sedge. He had two slaves besides himself. He went to work, reclaimed his swamp land with a great deal of labor, and divided his plantation into two shifts. He then commenced cropping by putting either shift of meadow alternately in corn. During the summer and fall he had all the weeds and grass that grew about his ditches and fences, or any other place where they could be had, cut and hauled in a heap to rot for manure. In the winter his cattle were sheltered and penned, and also during the summer they were penned at night. In short, he saved in every way all the manure he could. In this manner he made manure enough for all the land which he cultivated in tobacco. He did not make any kind of grain but corn; for whilst he had one part of his land in corn and tobacco, he had to keep the other for a pasture for his stock. Thus he made his swamp land grow corn for his family and provender for his stock, and at the same time furnish manure to enrich his worn-down upland. Such parts of his swamp as were too wet for corn he kept to grow branch grass. These places furnished him with hay. His plantation, as I have said before, was too small for him to raise small grain, so he could sow no clover nor any other kind of grass. If he had been so situated as to have grown timothy, how much better he might have carried on his manuring system; but even as it was he soon became famous for his nice crops of tobacco. So much so, that I have known him frequently to sell his crop of tobacco for two or three dollars per hundred weight more than his neighbors. He has frequently sold it before it was carried to the house. One great cause of the fineness of his tobacco, was his manuring the land with well rotted manure. It is true he is a nice person in curing and packing tobacco. But it may be set down as an incontrovertible fact, that unless tobacco grows on suitable land, and is properly managed before it goes to the house, it will not cure of a nice color or make what is termed fine tobacco. Well, by the management of my neighbor as here given, he has maintained his white family, and reared a considerable family of slaves, (for one of the slaves as before mentioned was a female.) From fifty acres he has enlarged his plantation to between two and three hundred acres, on which he has at present four fine tobacco houses. When he first commenced the world, he cured his tobacco in a pen, rudely constructed of poles and forks, and covered with marsh grass. I have thus given the management of one who ranks high as a planter, not that he would not have sown grain and clover if he had had sufficient quantity of land to have done so, but to show what may be done on a plantation by manure. Any planter, whose plantation is adapted to the growth of clover, should by all means grow it; for it not only improves the land, but makes such luxuriant pasture for stock. There are lands that are too poor to grow clover. My neighbor's management, especially where tobacco is depended on for the principal crop, ought to be followed closely, for it is only by manuring that this kind of land can be made to grow tobacco.

There are various opinions among planters about the best time to plough up land that is set in clover that is intended for tobacco. Some think the fall of the year best, others think the spring the best, because the land being exposed during the winter to the hard freezes, loses some of its fertility. My own opinion is, that land that has been pastured closely should not be ploughed up out of the clover until late in April, and the stock should be kept off the clover from February, so as to permit it to grow two or three inches high. Clover, in a young and growing state, turned in by the plough, soon rots and considerably improves the land.

Land broken up late will require but one more ploughing before it is laid off for to make the tobacco hills; whereas, if it is ploughed up early in the spring it will be necessary to plough it over twice before the tobacco is planted. When land that is intended for tobacco has

a great deal of litter on it, I think it best to break it up, either in the fall or early in the spring. I always, when my tobacco land is rich enough, cut the clover for hay if I can do so, if not, I try to pasture it closely; for, if the land should not be quite as rich as it ought to be, the clover hay furnishes manure which goes back to it. For, as I have before remarked, tobacco will not grow quickly on land that has much litter in it.

A planter, in laying off his tobacco lots, should select such parts of his plantation as are adapted to the growing of fine tobacco: all light soils are of this description. Almost any soil may be said to be adapted to the growth of tobacco that will grow it quickly. Tobacco that grows off immediately after being planted is soon ready for the house, and the consequence is, it will with proper attention cure good.

I shall close my remarks on the management of a tobacco plantation in as few words as possible. In the first place, raise such crops as require the least labor for the support of the men and animals on it. In the next place, save all the manure you can; keep no more stock than is necessary for the use of the plantation—particularly horses, for a few well fed horses are of more use than a host of ill fed, half starved things. Suffer no manure or tobacco stalks to lie about your barn sills, when your land is in want of manure. Try and make corn enough for your own use. Keep the plantation in good fences.

Having made the foregoing remarks on the management of a plantation where tobacco is the only crop made for sale, I shall now proceed to make such remarks on the cultivation of tobacco as I think are calculated, if followed, to produce a good and fine crop; and in making my remarks, I shall treat the subject pretty much as if writing for a person unacquainted with the manner of growing tobacco.

I shall begin by giving directions how to choose suitable land and places for beds. The best situation for a plant bed that will grow plants early, is on a hill side, having a slope towards the south, and if the land suits, the bottom or foot of the hill side is best. This situation fully exposes the bed to the 12 o'clock sun, and keeps off the northwest winds, which are frequent and cold during the spring months. I always select places for beds on the margin of running streams if the land suits. The running water keeps the tobacco flies away on that side, and furnishes water to put on the bed in very dry weather. I have frequently watered tobacco beds with great advantage. The water can be thrown over the beds a considerable distance by means of any thing in the shape of a common scoop with a long handle. All the parts of a bed that can be reached by the water thrown out of the scoop are soon watered. The part that cannot be reached in this manner, can, as the water is convenient, be soon watered by taking the water out of the branch and carrying it and putting it over the bed. Swamp beds may also be watered in dry weather, and the plants made to grow much faster in this manner.

In choosing land for a tobacco bed, a planter should be careful so as not to take that which is likely to *sponge* —that is, land that dries quick after a rain; for, in this kind of land the tobacco seed will not come up so well, as the ground very frequently dries below the seed after they have sprouted, and consequently kills them. The best kind of land is that which is well covered with vegetable mould.

Almost any land or situation would answer very well for beds if it was not for the tobacco fly: hence the great importance of choosing places for beds where the flies are not so likely to eat. Flies frequently eat worse in some places than they do in others. I have found them to eat worse in small pieces of woods where beds had been sown in succession for a number of years. They are not so apt to eat in places, distant from other places, where beds have been sown or tobacco has been grown. I have always found the first situation that I have mentioned the best, on account of flies; that is, a place not exposed to the northeast or northwest winds. It is a fact that has been long known to tobacco planters, that the flies eat worse during the prevalence of cold northeast winds, than at any other time: hence they do not injure beds in warm so much as they do in cold situations. Another thing is, the plants grow faster in warm places, and are sooner out of their way. As yet, I know of nothing that will prevent flies from eating when once they have gotten in a bed, nor do I know of any thing that will kill them. Many experiments have been tried, but with little or no success. I have known persons to sow sulphur on their beds. Others have sprinkled over them the juice of common elder leaves. Some I have known to sow rye flour on their beds under the impression, that the flour, by forming an incrustation on the plants, prevented the flies from eating. Some suppose that keeping the beds covered with pine brush keeps the flies away. If any covering is of any advantage, it is a covering of well rotted stable manure put on very carefully so as nearly to cover the plants, without covering them entirely up. I have found some advantage from enclosing the beds with a watting of pine or cedar brush. This kind of fence around beds, whilst it fences them in from the intrusion of stock, prevents in some measure the flies from getting in them from adjacent lands. Some have supposed that a tight plank fence around beds would prevent flies from getting in them, especially if the plank was tared: as this mode would be attended with considerable expense as well as labor, it is not likely to be adopted even if found to be a preventive. In very large pieces of woods, the flies are not so likely to injure plants. But at the present day the woods are so cut down that many planters have no such places. After all the experiments that have been tried, with respect to flies destroying tobacco plants, the situation of the bed has been found to be of more consequence than any thing else; that is, places where the flies are not likely to be. I have been rather tedious on choosing suitable places for planting beds; for I consider, that upon these in a great measure depend the successful growing of a tobacco crop.

Almost any kind of soil or situation might be made to grow plants, were it not for the flies.—These little insects are the greatest obstacle to the culture of tobacco.—If it was not for them, the cultivation of tobacco would be as successful as any other culture.

The best and surest time to sow plant-beds in upland, is about the middle of March.—Beds sown at this time will produce more plants, and require less picking or weeding to keep the grass and weeds out. There are several objections to the custom of sowing seed in the winter months.—One of them is, if there should be a warm spell of weather shortly after the seed are sown, they will come up too soon and are likely to be killed by hard freezing weather. Another objection is, the beds, from having been prepared too early, become so hard before the warm weather commences in earnest, that the plants will not grow kindly. The plants also frequently come up in a sickly state, and very often remain so. Whereas, beds that are sown in March, from having been lately prepared, grow the plants off quickly. The seed comes up quickly and in a healthy state, and the plants are not injured by drought, as much as they would be, had the beds been prepared in the winter. The best time to sow lowland beds is about the first of April.

In preparing of plant-beds, it has been the custom from time immemorial to burn them over with brush or wood. —This no doubt is the best way where it can be done. It certainly is best to burn a place that has not been used for a plant-bed for several years before. But a bed that has been sowed the preceding year, will grow plants without being burned again. A planter who is scarce of stuff to burn his beds with, may obtain a great deal of briars and brush by clearing up early his land intended for corn and tobacco that year. I have frequently burned beds with briars and leaves. Briars can be put in a cart with a pitchfork and put over the bed with the same. Beds, before the seed are sown, should be well pulverized and cleared of all root or other litter. When sowing the seed it is best to sow one half the seed intended for the bed, and then rake them in the ground.—The other half of the seed should then be sown across the way the others were sown, and the bed then *trod* or *patted*. By this mode of sowing seed the bed is prepaid for dry or wet weather; that is, should the weather be dry the seed raked in will come up; if the weather is wet both sowings will come. The surest way to have plants is to sow plenty of seed in a bed. It is true, beds will be better with a certain quantity of plants in them; but as plants are liable to be destroyed in so many ways, it is surest to sow *thick*. A great many plants are destroyed by picking the grass out of the beds. Besides, thick sowing is a great security against the flies. Beds that are thinly set with plants are soon cleaned when the flies get in them; whereas, beds thickly set may be considerably eaten by flies, and yet plants enough left: hence the trite saying "sow some for fly and some for I." I have known persons to miss planting their crop of tobacco by not sowing seed enough in their beds; but I never knew one to miss by sowing too many. Beds that have too many plants in them can be raked and the plants thinned. This has for a long time been customary. A rake for the purpose is soon made. I have made the teeth with twenty penny nails.

Plant-beds, if the land is not rich should be manured. This can be done before the seed are sown or afterwards. If the land is poor it is best to manure the bed before it is sown. Any well rotted manure will answer, but stable manure is best. Ashes answer very well for light soils, and have the advantage of having no grass seed in them. In saving manure for plant-beds, care ought to be taken to prevent grass seed from getting with it; so that stable manure, to be free from grass seed, ought to be saved when the horses are not turned loose out of the stable, and when they are fed on some kind of food that contains no seed. Corn-blades are one of those kinds of food. Hen-houses and the roosts of poultry furnish good manure for tobacco beds. Hog-pens also furnish very good manure for plants. When beds are manured after the plants are up, the manure should be put on in a very fine state.

It is a custom with many planters to cover their beds after they are sowed with pine or cedar brush.—This is a very good way to get the plants up, as the brush keeps the land moist. The brush should be taken off the plants soon after they are up, as it makes them tender and what is termed *long-legged*.

To keep up places for tobacco beds from year to year, as soon as they are done with for that time, they should be hoed or wed up, and then covered with straw or tobacco stalks, three or four inches deep.

I now come to the transplanting of the plant. Having kept the land in which they are to be transplanted clear of too much grass and weeds, it is now to be got ready for making the *hills*. The ground should be ploughed over, and if it should be *soddy* or lumpy, a heavy tooth harrow should be run over it. It is now ready to be laid off, which is done by running furrows from two and a half or three feet apart one way, and then turning and running furrows the same distance apart directly across the others, at what may be termed right angles; these furrows should be very shallow. Deep furrows make the hills too high, and when they come to be worked away the plants are left standing as if they were in pinnacles. When making the hills, the top should be rounded off, so that the pat of the hoe will be no lower than any other part of the hill. This, though seemingly of little consequence, is more so than it appears to be at first sight. In times of heavy rains it prevents the water and sand from settling about the plant. Very often when plants have only been planted a day or two there are heavy rains. If the hills are not made so that the water can run off immediately, the plants get covered up by dirt washing over them.

When drawing the plants from the bed they should be drawn with as much of their roots as possible. A common table fork, by being run under their roots, enables a person to draw the plants with all the fine fibres to their main root.—This mode should not be resorted to until the beds have been drawn several times, as the fork is apt to loosen the earth about the roots of the plants left in them, and consequently injures them; but towards the latter part of the planting time, when they will not be much longer wanted, the drawing with a fork will cause the late planting to grow off immediately.—For plants drawn in this way, will, by leaving all their fine roots, commence growing much quicker after they are transplanted, than plants will which have been drawn by hand. Plants that are used to replant with should be drawn in this manner.

When the plant-beds are within a short distance of the tobacco land, the plants should be carried to it in baskets or tubs that will not hold more than a bushel; for by carrying them in large baskets they become bruised. The most convenient way is to haul them in a cart; but this way bruises them. The best way to manage when the beds are not too far off, is to set the most careful hands on the plantation in the beds drawing plants, while the smaller and less useful hands should carry the plants to those who are planting them.

When setting the plants in the hills, care should be taken not to put more of the plant in the ground than the root; that is, the plant should be set as near as can be as it was in the bed. By putting the plants too deep in the hills, they frequently stand some time and then rot off at the root; if they should not rot off they will not grow for some time.

After the plants that have been transplanted have com-

menced growing, or in the language of planters, taken hold of the hill, weeding time commences. It is well not to weed tobacco too soon after it is planted; for if most of the grass seed do not get up before the hill is taken away, they will come up after the tobacco is wed-out, and it will have to be wed again. But on the other hand too much grass ought not to be suffered to grow about the tobacco hills. For filth is thought to be the means of producing what is called the web-worm, which is sometimes very destructive to crops. Many planters are of the opinion that weeding away the hills in a short time after the plants are planted, will prevent the web-worm from getting in the crop. I have known some to have all the grass carried out of their tobacco ground (when their crop had become grassy) under the impression that that would prevent the web-worm.—This is a very good way; for grass left in tobacco lands, even if it is no cause of web-worm, prevents the tobacco from growing kindly. When tobacco is being wed, too much of the hill should not be taken away, as it leaves the plant standing on a small spire of earth, and in dry weather exposes the root too much to the sun. Some planters always weed their tobacco plants without running a plough or cultivator in the space between the hills, because the plough and horse sometimes knock out of the hills some of the plants.—This is a very laborious way, and a great deal of labor is lost. I have always found the most labor-saving way to be, to weed, when the tobacco ground is not very grassy, around the plant only, and afterwards plough the land by running two furrows between the plants each way. While the plants are young, if the ground does not get too grassy, I do not plough until the tobacco makes some growth. If the land should become grassy soon after the tobacco is planted, the ground should be ploughed by running two furrows in each row, and should be wed afterwards across the way it was ploughed.

After tobacco has been wed out some time, it is very often necessary to go over it again with the hoes, and take from around the plants grass that was left by oversight. This should be done without taking away any earth from the plants. Two ploughings are enough for tobacco after it is planted. A cultivator should be used afterwards. When tobacco begins to cover the ground in which it is planted pretty well, it should be *laid by*; then it should be gone over again with the hoe and a hill put to it. Hilling tobacco is not absolutely necessary; for I have seen fine crops that were not hilled. The most advantage of hilling is, it keeps the tobacco from blowing down in storms.

There are two kinds of worms which have not been mentioned in this essay; either of which are at times troublesome to tobacco growers: the common ground-worm and the tobacco or horn-worm. The ground-worm is troublesome to early planted tobacco. I know of no way to get rid of this kind of worm only the old one, and that is to hunt around the plants and kill them.

This worm never cuts much after the 10th day of June; about this time they appear to have had their day and disappear. The horn-worm is troublesome from the time of planting a crop of tobacco until it is housed. A large gang of turkeys manage this worm pretty well. When the turkeys cannot manage these worms, they must be pulled off the tobacco and killed.

I will suppose the crop *laid by*, and that the next stage has arrived: that is the *topping* of it. There are two opinions about which is the best time to top. One opinion is, that the tobacco will cure a better color if the plants are permitted to get out in full blossom before they are *topped*. The other opinion is, that tobacco should be *topped* as soon as it shows an inclination to flower, or in the language of planters as soon as it *buttons*. I think it should be always topped as soon as it shows a button, for the growth of the top takes from the plant of tobacco so much that would have went to it had it been topped early. The same remark applies to succors that grow between the leaf and stalk. They should be taken out early; that is, they should not be permitted to grow large, for they take away much from the leaf which at this time is making its principal growth.

After a crop of tobacco is *laid by*, that is, after it is ploughed and hoed enough, there are from three to five weeks before it is ripe and ready to go to the house.—During this time, a planter should make all the necessary preparation for *housing*. If he intends to cure his tobacco with fire, his wood should be cut and hauled to his barns. If he has not got tobacco sticks enough to hang all his crop, they also should be prepared. If he intends curing without fire, his scaffolds should be put up around his barns. In short, every thing that will be wanted, should be in its place before he commences housing; for after he gets fully to cutting his tobacco, he will have enough to do, without having to do what might have been done before.

I will in this place make some remarks on curing of tobacco. *Firing*—that is, making fires in the barn, under the tobacco, after it is *hung*—is the surest way to cure fine tobacco. Tobacco that is intended to be *fired*, should be hung in the house as quick as can be after it is cut. The house should be filled in a day, if possible, and fires put in immediately. The quantity of heat from fires during the different stages of curing a house of tobacco, should be regulated by the state of the weather.—When fires are first put in a house, under tobacco just hung in, they should not be large, especially if the weather is warm and dry. For the first, second and third day, the heat should be such as will yellow the tobacco without sweeting of it. After this time, the fires should be larger, so as to keep the tobacco as it cures dry. In dry warm weather, very little fire under tobacco will cure it best. In wet or cool weather, of course, more heat from fires is necessary. Tobacco cures of a yellow color, when managed in this way, if the fires are kept under it from seven to eight days. It is a very good way, also, in firing of tobacco, to let it hang in the house until it yellows by the air, before fire is put under it: then three or four days firing will answer. But the tobacco is not likely to cure yellow—it will, if properly managed, cure what is called a fine red.

After all that may be said about firing of tobacco, I would not recommend it only at particular times, unless barns could be fixed with furnaces so as to carry off the sparks and smoke, so as to prevent the barn from taking fire. I am apprehensive that even furnaces would not be perfectly safe; for there would be some danger even from having fire in the barn; and the pipes that would carry off the smoke and sparks, might, by passing through the tobacco as well as the barn, communicate fire to some part of it.

The loss of a barn with its contents, is a heavy one. It takes also a great deal of wood to fire a barn of tobacco; and this on plantations where fuel is scarce, is of considerable consequence. Even if wood is plenty, it takes some labor to cut and haul it. I have for several years past cured my tobacco without putting a particle of fire near it; and I have found it to be nearly, if not quite as fine, as if it had been *fired*. Tobacco of good color, cured without fire, is worth more money in a foreign market, from the circumstance of its not being smoked by the firing process.

Tobacco that is to be cured without fire, should never be put in the house without its being hung out of doors, after it is cut, for several days. There should be erected around each barn a *scaffold*—The tobacco, as it is *cut* and *sticked*, should be hung on the scaffold, and if there should be no appearance of rain, it may remain there for five or six days before it is put in the house. Tobacco, before it begins to cure on a scaffold, is not injured by rains; and after it begins to cure, a rain that lasts a short time, does not injure it. It is rain that lasts two or three days that injures tobacco hung on a scaffold.

A scaffold is constructed by burying in the ground about two feet, forks set up perpendicularly, about ten feet apart from each other; in which poles are put nearly the distance of a common fence rail from each other.—Fence rails are thus put across from one pole to another, leaving a space of four feet between each rail. These are what are called *tiers*. A scaffold should not be very high, for if it is, the lower leaves of the tobacco will become bruised from the winds. A scaffold should be of such a height, as to leave the ends of the tobacco leaves from one to two feet from the ground. It is not so well to erect scaffolds on the north or north west part of a barn. They should always be made on the warmest sides of the barn. A planter can always get his forks for his scaffolds in the winter season, whilst cutting wood and rail stuff. Having said this much about scaffolds, I now return to the curing and housing of tobacco.

A person unacquainted with scaffolding of tobacco, would suppose that there could not be so much put in a barn in this way, as there could be by *firing*. It would be entirely a mistake. There can be as much tobacco cured in a barn by scaffolding, as there can be by *firing*. It is true it could not be done so quickly; yet in an ordinary housing season there is ample time to do it.

A planter who has several barns, when scaffolding of tobacco, should manage so as to be able to take into the house a part of a scaffold of tobacco, every day, except rainy ones, during the season. When tobacco is being carried in the barn from the scaffold, the lower part of the barn should be hung full; and if that part of the barn will hold all that is at that time to be taken from the scaffold, it should be left there until the space is wanted for more tobacco from the scaffold. By this means, the tobacco may have the advantage of several days in the barn, before it is finally hung away. The best time of the day to take tobacco in the barn, from the scaffold, is late in the evening. It should be handled very carefully, so as not to crumble the cured leaves. Tobacco should not, whenever it can be avoided, be carried in the barn from the scaffold, while wet with dew. This can always be avoided, except when there is an appearance of rain.

When about to fill a barn with tobacco that has been scaffolded, the tobacco should be hung so as to leave *fire holes;* for if, about this time, there should come a spell of wet weather, the tobacco can have fires put under it, and be kept from being injured by the weather. However, tobacco that has been well killed by being scaffolded, will not injure in wet weather as near as soon as a person might suppose. It is only in long spells of warm wet weather that *firing* is necessary for tobacco that has been scaffolded. There are only two cases in which I would recommend *firing* of tobacco—One is in the instance just mentioned. The other is when a crop of tobacco, from untoward circumstances, ripens, or is not fit to be cut until late in the season for housing. Fires, by curing the tobacco quickly, prevents it from freezing in the house, which the lower leaves are apt to do, if left to cure by the air, when housed late in the season. Sometimes planters fire for want of house-room; that is, they cannot wait for their tobacco to cure by the air. I have always thought it best to have a sufficient number of barns. A planter had better build two barns than to have one burnt down.

I will here make some remarks on the construction of tobacco houses. Tight houses will not cure tobacco as well as moderately open ones. Even when tobacco is cured by fires, a very tight house is not the best. There is a large quantity of moisture in a house of uncured tobacco—so there must be some opening for it to escape.—I have seen barns where the main building was shedded all around with no other covering except the roofs of the main building and sheds—that is, no weather boarding put on any part of it, except the roofs. Barns of this construction certainly cure tobacco best when there are no long spells of wet weather; for these kind of barns cannot be fired in. It is also liable to be injured, if not stripped shortly after it is cured. I have also seen barns of this construction with the sheds partially weather-boarded by setting up narrow planks around the sheds two or three inches apart. This is certainly some security against wet weather; yet the tobacco is not sufficiently secured against it. Those who have the timber, can build no kind of barns that will answer better for tobacco than the old fashioned barns built of oak boards and shingles: they let in sufficient air when it is curing, and keep out damp air after it is cured. Barns, when built with plank and shingles, always cure tobacco best when the plank is put on with one end upwards, though the frames of barns weather-boarded in this way, will not last as long as when the plank is put on horizontally. The best way probably to build a barn to suit all times, and all kinds of weather, would be to have all the plank intended for weather-boarding, made into large doors, and well hung with good hinges, so that when the tobacco wanted air, all the doors could be opened—when damp air would injure it, the doors could be shut. A barn constructed after this manner, would cost a little more money for hinges for the doors, and latches for fastening of them. I have seen one built after this manner, which answered very well until it was burnt down. The doors could reach only to the eaves of the house, if so far; of course the other parts of the building must be weather boarded in the usual manner.

When tobacco is ripe and fit to be cut, there are around the roots of the plants several leaves nearly cured. They can now be saved either before or after it is cut. Tobacco should have no leaves taken from its roots until it is ripe; taking away the leaves too early, stops the growth. The tobacco saved from around the roots of the plant, is called *ground leaf*. The usual way of saving this kind

of tobacco, is to pull the leaves by hand from the roots of the plants, and tie* them up in small bundles, and straddle them across a stick, until they are cured enough. When fine ground leaf is cured, the usual way is to select the largest leaves that are about half cured, and run a peg three or four inches long through the large end of the stem, filling the peg with leaves, but leaving a space of about half an inch between them, and then hang them across tobacco sticks.

The best time of the day to gather ground leaves, before the tobacco is cut, is late in the day, about an hour from sunset; when the tobacco ground is wet, the leaves are at this time of the day in *order* to be gathered.—Leaves gathered when the dew is on them, will injure before they get dry. Tobacco, when being cut, should not, if it can be prevented, be suffered to *fall* too much —that is, lie on the ground until the leaves become very limber; for when they become too much so, they clam around the stalk, and the tobacco will not cure so good by it. A great deal of care is necessary while tobacco is being cut and carried to the house; it must not be suffered to lie in heaps and heat. While laying in the field, if the sun shines hot at the time, it will be burnt by the sun, if permitted to lay too long. When hauling it to the house, the loads should not be large, as it will bruise when hauled in large loads. I have seen some persons have bushes with green leaves laid in the bottom of their carts before the tobacco was put in the cart. This was done to prevent the tobacco from being bruised.

There are three ways in use for hanging of the tobacco plants on the stick, one way is, by splitting the stalk before the plants are cut, another way is to put a peg in the big end of the stalk; this is a tedious way and though in old times the only way used, has now nearly gone out of use. The other way is to put a sharp pointed iron spear, with a socket like a chissel on a tobacco stick, and then run the plants on the stick, by running the iron spear through the stalk of the plants. This is the quickest way of the three, but unless there is a considerable space left between the plants, the tobacco will injure. The most careful hands should only be permitted to stick tobacco in this way. Those hands who could not be trusted to put tobacco on the sticks, could be engaged in the tobacco field at other work.

The splitting of the stalk and afterwards straddling it across a stick, though not so quick a way as the one just mentioned, is a better way for several reasons, one is, the plants can be easily regulated when they are put in the house; another is, the tobacco cures quicker, and when housed late is not so apt to be frozen in the house. It does not require so much judgement when putting the plants on the stick. The tobacco also, is much easier to get off the stick when it is wanted to strip.

We will now suppose the tobacco to be housed and cured and ready to be stripped, that is, taking the leaves from the stalks; whenever the tobacco is moist enough, or in planter's language, in *order*, this can be done. The different kinds and colours must be tied up in seperate bundles, and each kind put away by itself. After tobacco is stripped care must be taken to prevent it from heating in the bulks, which it quickly does in warm weather if put away in too moist a state. If it should begin to get warm it should be taken out of bulk immediately and put in a situation to cool and dry. If bulks of tobacco should heat in warm, wet weather, and the weather continues so, the best way then is to straddle the bundles across sticks and hang them up in the house. Tobacco of a fine colour and good leaf should never be suffered to heat in bulk; for the colour, as well as the leaf, is considerably injured thereby. Tobacco of a dull colour and coarse leaf is not injured so much by heating in bulk; though heating in bulk injures any tobacco more or less; the old notion that tobacco was not conditioned to pack in hogsheads, until it had heated in bulk is entirely erroneous. Tobacco may be packed without injuring in the hogshead, if properly dried after being stript from the stalks; indeed tobacco after it is stript requires a great deal of attention to manage it properly; and if managed properly until it is in the house and cured, may be by improper management or neglect, made to be worth less money, after this time. I have seen tobacco myself put up in bulks, and suffered almost to rot before any thing was done to it. It is principally the management and handling of tobacco after it is cured, that makes the distinction between a nice planter and an indifferent one.

*Sweet potato vines make a good tie.

When bulking of tobacco the leaves should be kept straight and the bundles spread open somewhat like a fan, which can easily be done, by placing too or three bundles at a time, by the person who is handing the tobacco to the bulker, against his breast and giving them a stroke down with the other. I have found the best way to condition tobacco when stript, to be as follows: Take two tobacco sticks and lay them parallel and about one foot apart, then bulk on them about one hundred pounds, by placing the bundles across the sticks. The tobacco should be knee'd down; two persons can move these bulks whenever wanted by taking hold of the ends of the sticks: Tobacco when bulked in this way if not very moist, will not want any thing more done to it until wanted to pack, especially if the bulks are put up on the *tiers* of the barn, which can be easily done by lifting them up by the tobacco sticks. After tobacco has been bulked in the way here recommended the small bulks should be on a drying day taken and opened, and the tobacco laid down by hand on the large bulking places. Bulking places should be fixed for the different qualities, and as the small bulks are pulled to pieces the different qualities should be placed apart from each other. Though in bulking on sticks as recommended, each quality as near as can be at that time ascertained, should be bulked to itself. In moving tobacco from the smaller to the larger bulks, the large bulks should, if the tobacco is very moist, have only three or foor courses of bundles of tobacco placed on them at one time; after they have dried somewhat, three or four more courses can be placed in the same manner, and the operation repeated as long as necessary. Thus a barn of tobacco may be conditioned in this way without any of the tobacco heating.

The best directions that can be given about packing of tobacco in hogsheads, are that the tobacco should only be moist enough to keep it from crumbling, and that fine tobacco should not be pressed so hard as to bruise it. Tobacco, though often packed before, is hardly conditioned enough before the month of May.

I shall now make such remarks on the cultivation of tobacco and the management of the plantation, as have been omitted in the preceding part of this essay.

Plaster of paris, on suitable land, acts well on tobacco, though it will not cure so fine a color if there is a great deal of plaster put on it while in the field. When there is much litter in the land a small quantity of plaster is of great service, as it gives the tobacco a healthy growth which otherwise would be sickly. Some planters sow the land with plaster before the tobacco is planted and afterwards plaster the plants, after they are transplanted. This way makes a heavy crop, but it will not cure so fine as it would have done with less plaster. I have generally found that a large spoonful is enough, if put in the bud of the plant directly after being *wed-out*.

When manuring tobacco land with manure, that is well rotted or with ashes, the best time to put it on is when the land is ready to be laid off for making the hills. The plough then throws the manure where the hill will be when made.

I have said that plant beds should be sowed in March; they may in case of accidents, be sown much later and yet bring plants in time. In the year 1826 I had most of my plants killed by a spell of freezing weather, about the middle of April. About the 18th or 19th day of the same month, I burnt and sowed a bed in low land. I selected the place along the margin of a branch for the purpose of having water at hand to water the bed if necessary; for late in the spring as it was, I knew it would only be by great attention that the plants would come in time. It so turned out that little or no rain fell until near the last of June, and I regularly, every evening, watered the bed: by the middle of June the plants were large enough to plant, and if there had been a planting season, at that time, a great many plants, could have been planted for the size of the bed, out of it. I knew a bed that was sown in Feb. 1820; the plants come up in March; on the 2nd day of April a snow storm commenced which lasted all day, snow fell to the depth of 5 or 6 inches, which was succeeded by a cold north west wind. Nearly every plant in the bed was killed; in a few days it was dug up and sowed; as soon as the plants got up the bed was cleaned of them, by the flies; about the 8th or 10th of May the bed was dug up and sown again; by the middle of June, there was a smart drawing of plants taken from it, and by the last day of June a crop of fifteen or twenty hogsheads of tobacco planted out of it. I give these two instances to show that plants may be raised in time in case of accidents, although sowed very late in the season.

It seems superfluous to say that a planter should provide and keep on his plantation the best of agricultural implements; for every mechanic, artizan, and agriculturist should provide himself with the best of tools, for it has been remarked that none but a rich man can afford to work with an indifferent tool! Of all others a planter stands most in need of labor saving tools and machinery. For tobacco requires a great deal of labor and attention to produce it of a fine quality; how much labor is often lost by giving a hand an indifferent axe or worn out hoe, to work with, how much more ploughing can be done, and how much better, with a plough in good order, than with one worn out. How much time is often lost in sending to a neighbor's to borrow a spade, or to grind axes for want of a grindstone at home. Half the time lost in this way in the course of a year, would if employed in some useful labor more than purchase a spade and grindstone. But it is not only to these little mattersthat a planter's attention should be called, as tobacco puts it out of his power to devote as much time as he would wish, to the raising of food for his family, workmen, and animals. He ought to provide such machines and utensils as will enable him to prepare his food for his animals to the best advantage.

I must again say that it should be the greatest object with a planter, to have his tobacco crop grow quickly after it is planted; tobacco that grows slowly is apt to become diseased (for tobacco like other vegetables is subject to disease) and will not cure of a fine colour. To make fine tobacco requires great attention to what would seem to be small things. For instance, the setting of a tobacco plant in the hill may retard its growth considerably. Put the main root in the ground doubled like a staple, if it live at all, it will have to grow an entire new root before the leaf grows any. Or set a plant too deep in the ground if it does not rot and die it will be a long time before it goes to growing; when a crop of tobacco is ready for the house early there is more time to take care of it; there is no danger of its being spoiled by being caught in frost—the plants will be entirely cured before very freezing weather commences—consequently, there will be none to freeze in the house. A forward crop likewise can be stripped early and of course the sooner got ready for market.

As I am about to close, I must say, there is nothing recommended in my essay that is far-fetched; to an experienced planter, the most of it will appear common place, but to young planters it will give many a useful hint.

Young men when commencing any business stand in need of the experience of those who have been engaged in the same kind of business before them.

[*Note*—The words in italic are technical terms used by tobacco growers]

ADDRESS TO WHEAT GROWERS.

Hussey's Reaping Machine.

The interest which has at every harvest been manifested by farmers to obtain a correct knowledge of my Reaping Machine, and the improvements which I have from time to time added, has induced me again to appear before them. Having in my communication last year stated several particulars respecting its early history and successful operation up to that time, which may be found in the 26th No. of vol. 1 of the American Farmer, I have now only to add the experience of another year.

The machine had given such general satisfaction in the harvest of 1839, that at the approach of the harvest of 1840, the demand could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled, owing to a like deficiency in the supply at the preceding harvest. The greater part of them were used in the State of Maryland, and chiefly in those sections where they had been previously introduced, and were well known. Six only went out of the State. All, with two or three exceptions, were used with the most gratifying success. In these exceptions, the difficulty experienced could not justly be attributed to the general principle, but partly to a defect in those particular machines, (which were on a new plan as regards the horse-power till then untried,) and partly to the management of inexperienced persons. The machine may have its faults, and as faults have generally the widest circulation, I will endeavor to explain and propose a remedy for the principal fault which has been ascribed to it. This fault is not however mentioned as an objection to the machine, but merely to show that it is not absolutely perfect, and is seldom mentioned at all by those

farmers who lead their hands in the labors of the field.—It is universally conceded that the machine cuts clean and rapidly when the grain is dry, making but little difference between standing and lodged grain; but it is said by some that it is liable to choke when the grain is wet.—Now when the cut grain, whether wet or dry, is permitted to remain on the platform too long, the operation of the cutters must cease in consequence of the obstruction thus created. On the contrary, when the grain is taken clean from the platform at every dip of the rake, whether the grain be wet or dry, no choking will occur. In wet grain, this raking becomes somewhat laborious, and the inexperienced raker, meeting with this unexpected difference in his labor, permits the bundle to become too large, pushes but a part off; the remaining part adhering to the platform by being wet, adds to the bulk of the next sheaf, thus the cut grain increases on his hands, and he is obliged to stop. This is called choking. It must however be admitted, that the *cutting* also becomes much harder when the grain is wet, owing to the dead under blades clinging in the space between the cutters and the plates above and below them, which will not happen when the grain is dry. This will not stop the motion of the cutters when the usual speed of the horses is kept up, and the platform kept clear. If it should appear to do so, the detention in clearing the cutters at every round, will not be so great as the whetting of scythes in cradling the same quantity of grain, as the cutting of wet grain is by no means clear of difficulties. It would be advisable so to arrange the labours of harvesting, as to avoid it as much as possible; but if necessity demands that the grain should be cut in this condition, I do most earnestly recommend to those who now have machines, and those who intend to have them, for whose benefit this communication is especially intended, to make small bundles in wet grain; and should the grain be very heavy, to take but half a swath at a cut, and never fail to remove all the grain from the cutters at every sweep of the rake. I cannot too earnestly solicit those who are interested in this matter, to remember this advice.

I have never considered this machine as completed, while any improvement could be added. With this view I have, from time to time, adopted such modifications as experience through each successive harvest has pointed out. It must however be understood, that the cutting apparatus, to the peculiar construction of which the whole success of the machine is owing, has undergone no change in principle from the first. Its efficiency and simplicity forbid such an idea.

In my original machine, the cutters are moved by the revolutions of a crank, connected with the main axle by cog-wheels. In a few of the machines made last year, say twenty, the motion was given to the cutters by the vibrations of a lever acted upon by the serpentine rim of an iron wheel on the main axle. These latter machines were, in most cases, preferred for their simplicity and lightness of draught, the performance being the same in both machines. The machines, before mentioned, as defective, were of this description; they being at that time untried, it was impossible, without experience, to apportion the proper degree of strength to the several parts.—The consequence was that in several machines a particular piece of cast iron broke, which were soon replaced with stronger pieces. Wrought iron will be substituted this year, and all improvements added which attentive observation through the harvest, discovered to be necessary.

With regard to the comparative merits of the two machines, my opinion may be considered of some importance. Believing this to be so, and knowing the present highly improved condition of the cog-wheel machine, and the great satisfaction which they gave in the last harvest, I should hesitate to decide in favor of my late improvement, without further experience, although the preference has been given in some instances to the latter, by those well acquainted with both. Fresh orders for both machines have been received from different neighborhoods, where the different machines were used last year, proving of course both machines to be good. Both are warranted by me to cut 15 acres per day, and to cut five years without sharpening, unless the cutters should be materially injured by accident, to which they are but little liable. It has been said by some that the machine is hard on the horses. This may be true in some degree, on hilly land, in hot days; but it should be remembered that reaping and cradling is no play for men.

Having at different times published commendatory certificates while the machine was yet but little known, I deem it unnecessary to do so at present; but, if required, will refer to at least 500 of the first farmers in the country, many of whom I should be gratified here to mention, could I feel authorized thus publicly to use their names—gentlemen who have repeatedly assured me that they would not be without the machine for double its price.

The opinion has been often expressed by disinterested persons, including many who have had several years experience in cutting with this machine, that it will save its price in one season on a large farm in the waste alone, besides all other advantages, such as saving of labor, despatch, &c. Should this be an exaggeration, it will still prove much in favor of the machine. Should any doubts exist with those interested, as to the value of the reaping machine, as a farming implement, I should be pleased at any time to give such facts and references as may be required.

OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, March 3, 1841.

☞Not wishing to divide the valuable Essay on Tobacco, published this week, its length prevents us giving our usual variety.

☞A communication from Dr. Horton, in reply to "P. H." was received to late for this seeks No.

The Editor has unfortunately mislaid the communication signed "E." but fortunately it was from the ready pen of one of the very oldest and most steadfast patrons and contributors to the American Farmer; so that even though he may not take the trouble to re-write it, we are sure of forgiveness, we will not say for losing, but for mislaying his manuscript.

Agricultural Meetings at Boston.

Mr. Shelden, of Wilmington, was requested to make some further statements on the subject of stock. Mr. S. is a practical farmer and a few years since undertook the levelling of the Pemberton Hill in Boston, in which service he employed 118 oxen at one time. He observed that smiths did not generally shoe oxen well, they did not make the shoes long enough so as to run back and support the foot properly behind—he said the shoes should be broad and should run back half an inch behind the hoof—he could drive without whipping much—he could make oxen back a loaded cart better by slapping their noses with his hands than by whipping them on the nose or legs. He spoke in a very rational manner of the importance of using proper language to oxen—he would have no words used without a meaning, then cattle would learn and obey without whipping, (how often we hear half bred teamsters use the same word to make cattle go which others use to make them stop, yelling "whoa" so loud as to make cattle run!)

Mr. Shelden said he had known a deaf and dumb man who could drive *one* yoke well by the motion of his whip, but he could not drive three yoke well—he could not speak to them. He told of a case where 24 oxen were hitched to a barn and they could not be made to draw it because they would not all draw at the same time. The command was finally given to an old teamster—he charged the several drivers each to mind his own cattle and not let them draw till he should give out the word *come*—a word which his own oxen understood, and the others were at liberty to use their own phrases or strike with the whip as they were accustomed to on starting. When all were ready he cried out *come;* his own oxen wanted no more, other drivers used their own language or their whips; but all starting at once they had no difficulty in moving the building.

Mr. S. observed that short legged horses travelled best—the knee should be near the hoof—he said it was a good sign for a horse to carry his right and left feet near together as they thus supported the body better, being more directly under it.

Mr. Fay of N. Braintree inquired of Mr. S. if he would let steers go with a yoke in the yard without a driver—he said, yes if they had become used to the yoke so as not to be afraid of it.

Mr. Lothrop of Springfield said the Ayrshire breed of cattle was very valuable for our light lands were feed was not abundant, as they would gather more food in short grass or a dry season than the larger kinds of stock—he said there was a very small breed on the island of Nantucket which did not require feeding summer or winter, but the larger kinds of cattle could not live so; he thought Col. Jaques had done well, but would have done better by breeding from male and female Durhams, than from a native. He spoke of the English Teeswater breed crossed with the Galloway as producing a valuable variety and selling high—one male brought 1000 guineas—he said Mr. Collins reduced the size of the Durhams and made them more compact—a good breeder will never reject good points in an animal in order to increase the size of the breed.

Mr. L. said the Durhams came early to maturity—they were always red or white, or mixed—black or blue hairs on them were suspicious signs. After a long course of breeding in line, we could be sure the offspring would be like the dams—he told of one of this breed that had given 35 quarts of milk in a day—in his own stock one cow gave 48, and another 45 pounds of milk per day on grass in June. He spoke of a calf of this breed not two years old, that weighed 1175 lbs.—he had sent three heifers to a male near Philadelphia, 5-8ths blood, of the Duke of Northumberland's breed, at an expense of $180.

Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, enquired if our native cows bore calves without risk when they had been with a large Durham male—he said he had known one cow to die, being unable to calve, and another one came near it. Mr. D. said he had seen many of the Durham cows and heard a variety of opinions concerning them—he should like to know if they generally gave more milk in proportion to size than our best native cows?

Mr. Lothrop of South Hadly said he did not have very large calves from a thorough bred Durham Bull—he said it was not his aim now to increase the size, but improve the points—that his Durham cows had produced a quarter more milk than native cows would on the same keep—that one cow nearly filled two pails at a milking—a calf less than two years old weighed 1010 lbs.

Mr. Shelden said calves from the Durham bulls were larger than from others—he said purchasers at Brighton never sought out the largest cows—they chose young ones with good points.

The editor of this paper inquired if any other gentleman could produce evidence to show that this breed was superior to our native stock for milk—we had learned from various quarters that our native home breed were many of them superior to the best imported Durhams—if so why should we not breed from our best natives—the English have been 50 years in perfecting this Durham stock—if it is not now far superior to our own why should we pay large prices for it?

Mr. Colman, the Commissioner, then said the Messrs. Lothrop had very fine stock—but he thought it was not the stack for us—that in the rich pastures in Kentucky this stock would no doubt prove excellent for beef—but here the cows had not generally proved good milkers—he had himself owned seven and not one of them was good for the dairy—he said he could not find any one who could show him their superiority for milk or for beef—and farther that their milk was not generally so good as the milk of our native cows. He spoke of Mr. Powell whose cow had made 20 pounds of butter a week—he knew of another that had yielded 19 pounds—natives had yielded 14 pounds per week for several months in succession. He saw a male of the Durham breed, Ransalaer's, at Albany—very fine—but on enquiry, *he had sucked two cows* through the summer! He said the famous Cheshire farmers who had calculated on 600 wt. cheese from a cow would have none of the Durham breed—that Lord Coke preferred the old Devon—that an English writer of good authority had pronounced the Durhams the poorest dairy stock in all England. Mr. Colman brought up much more evidence in support of his position that the Durhams were not the stock for us—but we have no room this week for more—other gentlemen spoke, but we must reserve their remarks for our first page of next paper.

Boston Cul.

Fine Cattle.—We saw yesterday three remarkably fine oxen, raisod by Mr. Herr, of Lancaster County, Penn., which do great credit both to their skilful owner and to the fertile region from which they came. Mr. Herr designs to take these beautiful specimens of Pennsylvania husbandry, to be viewed by the large numbers now assembling at Washington, after which a still better opportunity will be afforded of testing their quality, as they will be slaughtered and served up at the Inauguration Festival. The two largest are supposed to weigh from 2800 to 3000 pounds and the other about 2500.—*Amer.*

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

OF THE KINDS OF FRUITS FOR WALLS AND ESPALIERS, THE PROPER ASPECT FOR THEM, AND THE DISTANCE AT WHICH THEY SHOULD BE PLANTED.

Varieties of the different kinds of fruits have been multiplied exceedingly of late years, indeed to an extent, with regard to some, out of all ordinary bounds. It is the fate of humanity to fall into errors, and of mankind often to overshoot the mark, when anxious in the pursuit of certain objects. That of obtaining a variety of fruits, out of which might be selected the best, was a laudable pursuit of the horticulturist; and we are certainly much indebted to several eminent persons for their exertions in this way, and for the pains taken to introduce many valuable sorts. To this point the object should have been confined. But the matter has been much over-done, and very many kinds of fruits have been spread over the country, that are not worth the trouble of planting, to the evident loss and disappointment of thousands.

In the sowing or planting of culinary vegetables, of bad or indifferent sorts, the loss is not great, as it can be remedied perhaps the same season, and at any rate the following; but in planting worthless kinds of fruit-trees, there is a certain loss of labour, and much loss of time, as the error, from the nature of the thing, can seldom be detected for several years. It is then with much regret and disappointment they are stubbed up, or that other sorts are engrafted upon them.

I have long made it my business to persuade my employers, in the planting of new gardens and orchards, to limit the varieties of fruits, in the firm conviction that I was acting for their interest; for certainly the rage for multiplying them, and of having a numerous collection, has too much prevailed of late. It were better to be contented with a few good kinds, that produce well in most seasons, than to plant many sorts, (even of those reckoned the finer), for the sake of variety, of which a crop is obtained, perhaps once in three, or in seven years.

It is no doubt of very much importance to select and adapt the kinds to the climate, soil, and aspect; and in some cases, a greater variety may be planted, with propriety, than in others. This matter must be determined by existing circumstances, by the fancy of the proprietor, and by the discretion of the operator. Certain kinds may also be planted differently, with respect to aspect, as may be thought proper, according to the climate and local situation.

The following are the distances at which the different kinds of fruit-trees may be planted on garden walls; taking the medium height at twelve feet, and varying the distance accordingly; that is, for a low wall, the more distant; and for a high wall, the less.

Apples, eighteen or twenty feet; apricots, twenty to twenty-four; figs, fifteen or eighteen; cherries, twelve or fifteen; nectarines and peaches, twelve or fifteen; pears, twenty-four to thirty; and plums, eighteen or twenty feet.

For espaliers, or low walls of five or six feet:—Apples, thirty; cherries, twenty; pears, thirty to thirty-five, and plums, twenty to twenty-four four feet.

On walls ten feet in height, or upwards, riders should be planted between the dwarf or principal trees, in order the sooner to furnish the walls; but for low walls it is not worth the while, as gooseberries, currants, or raspberries, answer better, and produce fruit more immediately. Riders of all or most of the kinds in the foregoing lists can be had in the nurseries; but they should consist chiefly of apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and plums; as few kinds of apples or pears would begin to produce crops, before it would be necessary to root them out, in order to give place to the dwarfs.

Buzelars, or dwarf standards, that are substituted for espaliers, may be planted at any distance from fifteen to thirty feet, according to the size it may be intended they shall grow to.

Stall Feeding Cattle.

Some may perhaps think we are in advance of the times, in extracting the following from the Farmer's Series; but some of our farmers have convenience for sheltering cattle, and it is desirable that all should know at least some of the benefits of stall feeding, and instructions coming from so high a source, are worthy of attention.

We give the instructions, and confidently expect some of our farmers that have tested the benefits of this management, will give their experience. There may be great saving in grain and roots, if pains are taken to prevent waste in feeding, and animals are sufficiently sheltered, so that the benefits of their food are not entirely used up in their exposure to the inclemencies of the season.

"The first point is the comfort of accommodation; for in whatever way they may be placed, whether under sheds or in close ox-houses,—they should have the security of perfect shelter from the weather, with a certain degree of warmth; that is to say—if in open hammels, the sheds should be broad, the roof low, and the floor well covered with an abundance of dry litter. We are, however, decidedly of the opinion, that close walls will further the object more promptly; though we do not coincide in the idea that it will be promoted by two much heat; and we should therefore recommend a moderate degree of healthful ventilation. In these stalls litter is, indeed, very frequently dispensed with—or else sand, or any rubbish, is substituted for straw; but there can be no doubt that the animals enjoy the comfort of a dry bed as well as their master, and the more they seek repose in it the better.

"The next, is strict regularity in the administration of food—both as regards the stated quantity, and the time of supplying it. The periods may be regulated as the feeder thinks proper; but, whenever adopted, should never be afterwards altered. The ox is a quiet animal, and those which are fed in the house soon acquire a precise knowledge of the exact hour at which it is usually given; if that be transgressed, or the customary quantity be not furnished, they become restless, but if the time and quantity be strictly adhered to, they remain tranquil until the next period arrives. If no disturbance takes place, they, indeed, then generally lie down to ruminate, and nothing will be found more to forward the process of fattening than this perfect quietude; wherefore, should not only the stalls be well bedded, but light should be very much excluded, the doors should be closed, all outward annoyance as far as possible prevented—and, in short every means should be induced to promote complete rest, ease and contentment.

"Some persons serve it out as often as five times a-day, but the most prudent, and we think the better practice, is to give it as soon as possible after day-light, at noon and some time before sunset; which enables the animals to fill their bellies; and to have time sufficient for that quiet digestion which is interrupted by too frequent feeding. In stating that the quantity should be moderate, we however allude merely to the not allowing the animal to have so much as will cloy him; he ought always to have as much as he can fairly eat with a relish, but the moment he begins to toss it about, it will be then evident that the keenness of his appetite is satisfied, and it should be instantly removed.

"The last is thorough cleanliness. The ox house should be opened before day light, and well cleaned, both by pail and broom, from every impurity. After the animals have been satisfied with food, whatever may remain should be immediately removed; and the cribs and mangers should be carefully swept out, and washed, if necessary; water should then be given them without limitation. If their hides be then wisped, it visibly occasions a very pleasurable sensation; as they begin to fatten, the ancient coat falls off, and if this be accelerated by the curry-comb, the better appearance of the beast will well repay the trouble."—*Union Agriculturist.*

Roots.—*Mr. Editor*,—There is perhaps not a particle of soil, wet or dry, cold or warm, which does not have a peculiar adaption to some species of useful vegetable. Rice and hemp choose the swamp, the watermelon rejoices in the sand drifts that in some parts destroy all other hopes of the farmer. To one who should steam himself across our country from Boston to St. Louis, it would seem that the plough and the hoe would soon utterly forsake the rocky, springy, cold soil of New England for the open, warm and fertile plains of the West. But let us dismiss the locomotive and study the soil of New England. We may possibly discover in it something which will give it higher claims upon the farmer than the prairies of Illinois, something which is destined to make it like a garden, from the peat-bog to the hill-top. This something I believe to be its peculiar adaption to the growth of roots.—Whether the manufacture of Sugar from the beet shall ever become profitable with us or not, there can be no failure in the application of the sugar beet to the raising of stock. The system is perfect in all its parts. Our cold soil will raise the largest roots in the world, provided it be manured from the barn-yard. The cattle that eat the beets will furnish the manure, and may be aided by our peat-bogs which need only ditching to make capital meadows. Let me give my own experience on this subject. In 1839 I settled upon a piece of ground, the tilled part of which had been exhausted for want of manure, beyond the power to produce thrifty weeds. It is of the coldest sort. Having come upon it too late to cultivate it thoroughly, I ploughed it up and threw in corn and potatoes, which of course failed to bring a crop. I then procured a dozen or twenty horse loads of mud from the ditches of a peat-meadow and mixed it from time to time with the litter from a horse, two cows, and a pig. As early in the spring as the land could be moved without sticking altogether to the ploughshare, I ploughed it with a horse, going twice in a furrow. Drills were made, about two feet apart, as deep as could be done with the plough. In these the compost was laid and then covered with a ridge. When the beets first appeared they growed feeble, as there was not sufficient warmth in the soil which composed the ridge. But as soon as the roots reached the compost, they took a wonderful start and in a few days were large enough to be of use in feeding a cow. The weeds were prevented from appearing at all by constant use of the plough and hoe, and the beets as they grew were decimated or thinned, time after time, till at last they stood twelve inches apart. For several weeks they furnished nearly the whole forage of a cow and yearling heifer. I had 68 rods of ground in beets, one half sugar beets, and the other mangel wurtzel. The crop just gathered amounts to at least 250 bushels or 6½ tons. Scorces of roots of either kind might be selected which would exceed ten pounds apiece, as we ascertained by the actual use of the scales. By the side of the beets, ground prepared in the same manner was planted with potatoes, and gave a very fair, but not extraordinary crop. One swallow does not make a summer, but it is clear to my mind that no man who can command half an acre of ground (not granite) in Massachusetts need not be without a good supply of milk through the winter. The sugar beet has an excellent effect both in the quantity and quality of the milk, and in this respect is far preferable to any of the other roots. Farmers who can *figure* will certainly *figure* great advantages out of the sugar beet, and among others that of raising for themselves smooth, pail-filling cows, instead of milking, or rather *stripping* the raw-boned and *drouthy* animals which are sometimes raised on the *starvation* plan. E. Wright, Jr.

Dorchester, Nov. 11, 1840.—*Yankee Far.*

Tools.—It is an old adage but a true one, that "he must indeed be a good workman who can afford to work with poor tools;" and in none of the various departments of productive industry, we opine, is the truth of this *dictum* more fully and frequently verified, than in that of farming.

To be compelled to labor with a poor tool is in our estimation, the *ne plus ultra*., the veritable *ultima thule* of rural misery. No man can be a good christian, a kind neighbor, or a placid even-tempered parent whose "*Ebenezer*," to adopt a vulgar but not inexpressive synonym, is perpetually chafed and stimulated to acts of rebellion, by the annoyance inseparable from the fate of being compelled to work with poor tools, nor is it possible for any one of a benevolent and sympathetic temperament, to observe his grievous and incessant perplexities in the restless pursuit of his thorny and up-hill vocation without feeling a just contempt for the indolence or parsimonious meanness which condemns him to the hapless condition of laboring with inadequate tools.

We are acquainted with a person who for years past has made the attempt to manage a new small farm with the assistance of a four-wheeled cart, an old harrow, and a broken plough.—The only animal he "uses" is a borrowed horse, blind of one eye, and lame of three legs, and so reduced in flesh withal as not unfrequently to render his possession a subject of clamorous debate between his master and the crows.—The legitimate consequence of this system of procedure is *poverty*—for although he is a "respectable citizen" in other points of view, no one is disposed to accommodate him by the loan of tools, or to extend to one who is "*sans* every thing," those kindly benefactions for which in his present situation, it would be madness to anticipate a return. With such a farmer it is no wonder if the world sometimes "moves wrong," and the yoke of connubial life, instead of being, as the dreamy ancients denominated it, "a yoke of gold," should sometimes sit upon the wearers with the crushing oppression of a yoke of lead. H. D. W.

Windham, Me. Dec. 29th, 1840. *N. E. Farmer.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

On the Choice of a Wife.

Go, my son, said the Eastern sage to Talmore, go forth to the world; be wise in the accumulation of riches—be wise in the pursuit of knowledge—be wise in the choice of friends—yet little will this avail thee, if thou choosest not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

When the nobles of thy people echo thy saying, and the trumpet of fame sounds thy name abroad among the nations, more beautifully will the sun of thy glory set, if one bright cloud reflects its brightness; and sullied forever will be splendor of the rays, if like a dark spot she crosses its surface.

Consider this, my son, and look well to her ways, whom thou wouldst love; for little will all else avail thee if thou choosest not wisely the companion of thy bosom. See yonder the maidens of Tinge. They deck themselves with the gems of Golconda and the rose of Cashmere—themselves more brilliant and beautiful; but ha! take not them to thy bosom; for the gem will grow dim, and the rose wither, and nought remain to thee of all thou didst woo and win.

Neither turn thyself to the proud one who vaunts herself as having scanned the pages of Vedas, and fathomed the mysteries of the holy temple. Woman was not born to wield the sceptre, or direct the counsel; to reveal the mandates of Brama, or expound the sacred verses of Menu. Rather be it her's to support thee in grief and soothe thee in sickness; to rejoice in thy prosperity and cling to thee in adversity. Reflect, then, my son, ere thou choosest, and look to her whom thou wouldst make the wife of thy bosom.

A wife! what a sacred name—what a responsible office! She must be the unspotted sanctuary to which wearied man may flee from the crimes of the world, and feel that no sin dare enter there. A wife! She must be as pure as the spirits around the Everlasting throne, that man may kneel to her even in admiration, and feel no abasement. A wife!—She must be the guardian angel of his footsteps, and guide them to Heaven; so firm in virtue that should he for a moment waver, she can yield him support, and replace him upon its firm foundation; so happy in conscious innocence, that when from the perplexities of the world he turns to his home, he may never find a frown where he sought a smile. Such, my son, thou seekest in a wife; and reflect well ere thou choosest.

Open not thy bosom to the trifler; repose not thy head on the breast that nurseth envy and folly and vanity. Hope not for obedience where the passions are untamed; and expect not honor from her who honereth not the God who made her.

Though thy place be next to the throne of princes and the countenance of royalty beam upon thee—though thy riches be as the pearls of Omar and thy name honored from the East to the West, little will it avail thee if darkness and disappointments, and strife, be in thine own habitation. There must be faith in thine house in solitude and sickness—and there must thou die. Reflect then my son, ere thou choosest, and look well to her ways whom thou wouldst love; for tho' thou be wise in other things—little will it avail thee if thou choosest not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

Ladies who cultivate flowers will gratefully receive the following recipe for destroying a very troublesome reptile. It is taken from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture:

Worms in pots may be easily destroyed, simply by watering the soil with lime-water, which may be made by putting a piece of lime, weighing about two pounds, into a pail of water; when the whole is slacked and well stirred up, it should be allowed to settle. The clear water may then be turned off, and the soil in the pots should be liberally watered with it. The worms will soon leave the premises, by crawling out upon the surface, when they may be taken out and destroyed. If any remain, another watering can be applied. We have never found any difficulty in destroying them by this method.

The Lard Lamp.—The secret of the lamp recently invented in Michigan to burn lard, consists, it is said, in having a *copper* tube to conduct the wick. The copper conducts heat enough to keep the lard always in a liquid state.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.

This vessel has arrived at New York bringing London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool of the day of her departure.

The general aspect of the intelligence does not appear as very encouraging; we do not presume, however, from the tenor of the debates in Parliament, that for the present any serious consequences will grow out of the affair of McLeod.

The McLeod affair occupied both Houses of Parliament on the 8h. The tone of discussion was decorous, but the avowal seems explicit that the destruction of the Caroline was justified and upheld by the Queen's Government.

The London Times, referring to a private conversation of its editor with some Americans, who said, if "Great Britain is unreasonable we must *whip* her into her senses," adds, we fear without meaning absolutely to predict, "that it will come to the *whipping*," We have no such fears, albeit the case is certainly not without its difficulties.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, about the instructions under which Mr. Stevenson was acting in this matter, said—"I rather think my Hon. friend will find that instructions were given to Mr. Stevenson by the American Government, *to abstain from pressing this subject*."

Mr. O'Connell said "the life of McLeod was at stake, and he thought it ought to be expressed by the House that he should be saved, as he acted upon the command of the officers of Her Majesty's Government—in fact under the command of her Majesty.—(Great cheering.) Whether McLeod was right or wong, the House ought to declare it was quite ready to assist the Government in preserving him." (Cheers from both sides.)

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Our Cotton market has continued dull since our last, particularly so the last two days, and prices have declined further 1-8d. per lb. The sales for the week ending 5th instant, amounted to 28.030 bales, of which 6100 were Upland at 6 1-8a7¼d, with 25 at 7¼d, 16,240 Orleans at 6a6 5-8d, 1870 Alabama and Mobile at 6¼a7¼d; and 90 Sea Island at 15¼a22 per lb. On Saturday the 9th and Monday the 8th instant, the business was about 3000 bales each, but yesterday only about 1000 bales were sold. The obstruction of the Canals by ice is some impediment to active trade just now, and the money market is not so easy as it was; besides the late accounts from China do not lead to the expectation of as early opening of that trade as many had some time ago calculated on.—No change of interest in other articles, but business generally is in a languid state.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.—Since this day se'nnight we have had a constant succession of easterly winds, and the arrivals of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal have been so trifling as to be considered almost nominal.—The demand we experienced for Wheat is gradually reducing our granary stocks; and, with increased firmness in the trade generally, prices tend upward.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Centre Market.—Saturday, March 6.—Butter, print, 25 a 31¼ cents; do. roll, 16a22 cents; Eggs, per dozen, 14a16; Turkeys, 62½ cents to $1,50; Geese, 62½a87½ cents; Chickens, pair, 50a62½ cents; Ducks, 50a75 cents per pair; Pig, qr. 50a75 cts.; Shoat, do.—a; Roaster, 50a75; Veal, qr. 87½ a$1,12½; Mutton, qr. 62½a75; Lamb, qr. 50a62½; Apples, per peck, 18¾a37½; do. dried, 37½; Potatoes, 16a18¾; Turnips, 12½; Onions, 16; Beets, qr peck, 6¼; Parsnips, per peck, 18¾; Carrots, per bunch, 6¼; Cellery, do. 7½a10; Cabbages, head, 3a8. Butchers' Meats. Beef, prime pieces, 8a9 cents; do coarse, 4a6; do corned, 7a8; do dried, 12½; do. tongues, smoked each, 62½; Pork, fresh, 8a9; do corned, 8a9; Hams, 10a12½; Joles, 6; Veal, 9a 12½; Mutton, 6a8; Sausages, 10; Lard, 8a9. Corn Meal, 100 lbs. $1,25; Flour, do. $2,75; Buckwheat, do. $3.

Lead.—We note a sale of Virginia Pig this week at 6¼ cents on time.

Molasses.—We note sales of 100 bbls New Orleans at 26½ a 30 cents, as in quality.

Sugar.—At auction on Tuesday 99 hhds. Porto Rico, part of the cargoes of the brigs Francis Jane and Commerce, were sold at $8.15 a $7,60, and the balance withdrawn. At the same time 35 boxes white and 10 boxes yellow Havana Sugar (damaged) were sold at $6.60 a $8,35. At auction today 50 hhds. New Orleans were sold at $5.65 a $7,55—sale stopped.

Tobacco.—The supply of both Maryland and Ohio is still very small, and the receipts continue light, but are increasing as the weather moderates.—Maryland is in demand, and if in market would readily command our last quotations which we continue viz. inferior and common $4 a $5.50; middling to good $5,50 a $7,50, good $8 a $8,50; and fine $9 a $13. Some small transactions have taken place in Ohio and at prices fully sustaining our quotations, which we continue viz. inferior and common at $4 a $4,50; middlings $5; good $5,50 a $6,50; fine red and wrappery $8 a 12; prime yellow at $7. 50 a 10, and extra wrappery $15 a 17. The inspections of the week comprise 69 hhds Maryland, 13 hhds Ohio, 53 Kentucky and 21 hhds Virginia—total 156 hhds.

Cattle.—There were about 300 head of Beef cattle offered for sale at the drove yards this morning and 250 sold at prices ranging about the same as last week viz. $7 per 100 for good quality to $7,75a$8 for strictly prime. Live Hogs are dull at 5,50 to $5,75 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—There has been a better demand for Howard Street Flour to-day than at the close of the last week, but without any improvement in price. We note sales of some parcels of good common brands from stores at $4,25 and quote that as the store rates now. The receipt price continue at $4,12½.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour—stock very light.

Grain.—We quote prime red Wheat at 90 cts; sales of Md white Corn at 38 a 39 cents, and we quote yellow at 40 a 41 cents. Md Oats we quote at 27 cents.

Prime Cloverseed is worth $5,12½.

Provisions.—Very little has been done to-day in provisions; and our quotations for the various articles are based upon the last operations, and to-day are only nominal, viz. Mess Beef at $12,50; No. 1 at $10,50 and Prime at 8,50; No 1 at $10,50 and Prime at $8.50 a $9. No operations have taken place in either Mess or Prime Pork for some time, and the price is so unsettled now that we refrain from giving a quotation for either. We quote Western assorted Bacon of strictly prime quality at 7 to 7¼ cents; hams at 9 to 9½c; midding at 7 to 7½c, and shoulders and middlings at 7c.—Frederick county assorted is held at 7½c; Baltimore cured hams at 10a10½c, and sides at 8½c. Sales of all descriptions of Bacon are very small. We have heard of no operations in Lard to-day and the price is fluctuating. In Butter also there is nothing doing.—*American.*

At Philadelphia.—March 5.—Cotton, sales of a few hundred bales in small lots at 12 a 12½c for Upland and Mississippi—stocks light. Flour and Meal, prices continue depressed, with moderate sales; we quote Penna. superfine Flour at $4,50a$4,56 per bbl; sales Brandywine Corn Meal in hhds at $12 25, bbls do 2,62½; Penna. Corn Meal $11 50 in hhds; bbls do $2,50; Rye Flour $3 per bbl. Grain, New Corn is coming to market freely, and prices looking down; sales this week of about 10,000 bushels yellow Corn at 40 a 41c per bushel; white do is worth 39 a 40c; sales 2500 bushels Southern Oats at 25 cents per bushel; 3000 bushels Southern Wheat at 90c. Rye no sale. Hemp. last sales of Manilla at $130 per ton. The article is quiet. Naval Stores, of all kinds dull—North County Turpentine, old, $2,40 per bbl; Tar at $2. We have no important change to notice; Spirits Turpentine is scarce. Plaster, last sales made afloat at $2,50 per ton. No late arrivals, and no demand. Provisions, the receipts from New Orleans have been to some extent this week; Pork continues low, but holders look for an advance; sales of about 30,000 lb. bulk Pork, on landing, at 6c; 60 hhds old shoulders at a low price. New Bacon, the hog round (loose) 7½c. Considerable sales Western Lard, in kegs and bbls at 7 a 7½c per lb. Butter, in kegs, at 7 a 8½c as in quality. Rice, is selling at $3 3-8 a $3,50 per 100 lbs. Cleared, 10 casks. Seeds, Cloverseed remains at $4,75 a $4, 87½ per bushel for prime; Flaxseed $1,35 per bushel. Sugars, the market has been very active this week for Muscovadoes; the sales reach 1000 hhds of Porto Rico and New Orleans, mostly of the latter, which was sold to the trade at prices ranging from 6½,7 to 7½c; about 2000 bags and 600 bbls Brazils sold at 8½ a 9¼c Tobacco, no Kentucky to operate in; sales 600 bales St. Jago at 20c per lb. Cattle, Beef Cattle—377 head in market; sales from $6a$7½; extra $8.

At New Orleans, on the 25th ult., the quotations of Cotton were :—*Liverpool Classifications.*—Ordinary 8¾a9¼; Middling 9¼a9¾; Middling Fair 10¼; Fully Middling Fair 10¾; Fair 10¾; Fully Fair 11; Good fair 11½; Good and Fine 12½; Fancy Crops 13½; Average Lists 9½a10¼. There was an active demand for Flour, and the market was firm at $4,15a4,-25, with large sales at the former rates. Lard 7a7½c, with a good demand for prime leaf. Mess Pork at $12½; prime $9½; M. O. $11½; P. O. $8¼a9; at which rates sales to some extent were making to fill plantation orders.

At Richmond, (Va.) on Friday, sales of Flour were made for shipment, at 4¼a4½; Wheat 105 for red, 110 cts. for white, crop nearly all in; Corn 42a45 cts. per bushel and very little demand; Oats, last sales 30 cents per bushel—none in market could find ready sale; Clover Seed $5,50 per bushel; Smithfield Bacon and city cured 10 cts, country do 8a9; Baltimore 8a8½, old sides 6½a8, shoulders 3a5, joles (new) 5½a6; Lard—Va. Lard 10. Baltimore 8½a9½ cts; Live Hogs, none.—The inspections of Tobacco were 60 to 80 hhds. per day—prices for rich and showy leaf and showy good lugs, are rather higher than last week—other descriptions remain the same.

At Mobile, on the 24th fair Cotton was quoted at 11a11½c.

At Charleston, last week, the sales of Cotton were 1947 bales of Upland at 9a11c; 207 bags Sea Island at 25a47c; and 27 Stained at 11a20. Stock 16,522. Upland and 2,098 Sea Island. Sales of 650 casks Rice at $2 7-8a3 1-8; 208 bbls. Howard street Flour at wharf at 5½; 4500 Corn from store and ship-board at 56a60c.

The Charleston Republican of Tuesday last says—"There was considerable animation in our Cotton market yesterday after the arrivals of the Northern mail, with the European accounts per the Britannia at Boston. Sales were made at an advance of 1-8 to ¼c per pound."

At Alexandria, on Friday, Flour was $4,12½ from wagons.

At Cincinnati, on the 2nd instant, Flour had advanced and sold at $3,18a3.25, and supplies light.—Wheat 55a60c; Corn 20a25c. Oats 16a20. Sales of hog round Bacon at 5a5½; mess Pork $10a10½; clear 11a12.

BATIMORE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

The Baltimore Temperance Hotel is now open by J. APPLER, for the reception of the friends of Temperance and Religion—and, as such a house has been long needed in this city, it is earnestly expected that it will be duly appreciated by every philanthropist. The house is very spacious and delightfully situated on the N. W. corner of St. Paul and Fayette streets. It is certainly a very desirable place, as it is central and convenient to all kinds of business.

mh 10 3t*

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, a general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, (a choice collection) from the most warrantable sources in the neighborhood of London, consisting of the various kinds of Cabbage, Radish, Carrott, Onion, Beet, Turnip, Peas, Beans, &c. I would recommend my Scarlet Radish to gardeners particularly. The undersigned having proved the vegetating quality of these seed, is prepared to recommend them to public notice. A general catalogue being too numerous for a newspaper advertisement, special catalogues can be had gratis by applying at No. 78 ENSOR, late Bridge street, O. T. 3d door above the Town Clock.

ALEX. MAXWELL.

P. S. 75 cts. per lb. for Sugar Beet, or 10 lbs. for 5 dollars—first rate Mangel Wurtzel at same price. mh 10 3t§

VALUABLE JACKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following described Jacks:

An imported *Spanish Jack*, 6 years old, and equal in vigor to any in the United States—he was imported by an officer of the navy—is very docile and tractable, of a greyish color, inclining to white—his colts are remarkably strong and powerful.—He is now near Easton, Md., and will be sold deliverable in this city—has been valued at $1000, but will be sold for cash at a somewhat lower price.

Another improved *Spanish Jack*, 5 years old; a beautiful animal, also brought to this country by an officer of the navy—he is now standing at Middletown, Md., and his powers will be fully tested during the season, and will be sold when he has proved himself to be a sure foal getter.

Also another fine *Jack*, about 9 years old—has proved himself a sure foal getter,—having got 60 foals out of 70 mares he covered last season, under disadvantageous circumstances, having been carried round the country to serve the mares—price, delivered in this city or at Elkton, Md. $400.

Also another fine *Jack*, 3 years old this spring, now in the neighborhood of this city—he was sired by *Black Hawk*, the largest Jack in the U. States, who was sold to a gentleman in Kentucky for $6000. This Jack is 44 or 45 inches high, is a quick coverer, and sure foal getter—he cost $1700, but the owner will now sell him for $450, deliverable in this city.

It is unnecessary to remark on the value of the Mule; the people of this State, like those of old Kentucky, are beginning to appreciate this hardly animal for the plough and other farming purposes.

Address, post paid, SAMUEL SANDS,
mh 10 Office American Farmer.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t*

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street .Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, cornshellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.

se 9. above Charles st.

For sale, 400 bushels RUTA BAGA, deliverable in any part of the city at 25 cts. per bushel. S. SANDS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price $10. OBED HUSSEY.

feb 10. tf

BRITISH & AMERICAN GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. are just opening a superior lot of GARDEN and European FIELD SEEDS, received by the several late arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Garden near this city. The principal SEEDS received and for sale are 1800 pounds EARLY CABBAGE SEEDS, consisting principally of Early and Large York, Bullock's Heart, Emperor, and Flat Battersea.

800 pounds LATE CABBAGE SEEDS—The flat Dutch, Drumhead and Globe Savoy are included in this lot, raised under our inspection, and are particularly fine.

700 pounds London Scarlet Short Top and early turnip RADISH
300 Long White, Yellow Turnip and Spanish RADISH SEED.
8 casks BEET SEED, of several Dark Red Garden sorts, Yellow and White Sugar and Mangel wortzel BEET SEED.
1200 pounds Ruta baga, Hybrid and other TURNIP SEED.
8 casks Early and Marrowfat PEAS, in prime order.
10 casks Early monumental Peas, a superior article raised under our own inspection.

Also, London CAULIFLOWER and BROCOLI SEED; Coss and Cabbage LETTUCE; TOMATO, SQUASH, SCOTCH KALE and PARSNIP SEED; CARROT, several kinds; MELONS, CUCUMBERS, SPINACH, EARLY CORN, bunch and pole BEANS, English Windsor BEANS, &c

28 casks Cow Peas for improving Land, Soiling &c. Field Beans, Spring Vetches, Scotch and American Potatoe OATS, at $2,50 a $1 per bushel, White CLOVER; Lucern; English Lawn Grass, early round and Kidney POTATOES.

In store Spring BARLEY, Kentucky Blue GRASS, 8 sorts seed CORN, and every other variety of American FIELD SEED.

FOR SALE, AS USUAL—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS of every description; BOOKS on Cultivation and Management of Stocks.

☞Orders for TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice. Feb 17.

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennslyvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.
ja 13 6m* Charles Co. Md.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenonning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fefil's Drovers' Inn. 20

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEED,

BY THOMAS DENNY,

Grant-street, near Pratt, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's Grocery Store,

Who has received, and expects daily, his usual supply for spring sales; consisting of the most useful varieties of GARDEN SEED, raised and selected with the greatest care, by the most celebrated Seedsmen in this country—in part as follows, viz:

Cabbage, early and late,
Carrot, all kinds for table and cattle,
Cucumber, early and late,
Beet, Early Blood turnip, } for table
"Long Blood, late, }
" White Silician,
" Yellow Fr'h Sugar, } for stock
" Mangel Wurtzel, }
Beans, early and late, bunch and pole,
Ruta baga Turnip,
Early and Late Table do.
Parsnip and Onion,
Lettuce, Early and Late,
Peas, Early and Late Marrowfat,
Squash, Early and Late,
" Valparaiso,

—ALSO—

Brocoli, Borecole and Kale, Egg Plant, Rhubarb, Salad, Cauliflower, Canteleupe, Water Melon and Pumpkin Seed.

BIRD SEED, viz: Hemp, Canary, Rape and Millet.

BOOKS—Treating on the Rearing of Stock and Cultivation of Soil.

GARDEEN TOOLS—Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Trowels, Hay and Manure Forks, Briar Hooks, Bramble Scythes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing, Weed and Hilling Hoes, &c &c.

FIELD SEED—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds, or Red Top: Lucerne and White Clover; Spring Barley, Spring Rye; Cow Peas for soiling; Field Beans, Potato Oats; English Lawn and Kentucky Blue Grass.

On all orders to sell again, a liberal discount will be given.—Garden Seed put up in small papers, for retailing, when required. Orders by mail, with *cash* enclosed, or satisfactory references in town, will meet with ready attention.

THOMAS DENNY, Grant or Ellicott street
fe 24 6t A 2aw6t if Baltimore.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, our regular supply of first rate GARDEN SEEDS, from the neighborhood of London, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Radish, Carrot, Onion, Beet, Turnip, &c. All we need say to our customers in commendation of these Seeds is, that they were raised by the same gentleman who for a number of years has supplied those Seeds they have found so very genuine; and as we always receive them direct from him, there never has been or can be any mistake or deception in quality or kinds of Seeds. The present lot have arrived in remarkably fine order, and are for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by "SAM'L AULT & SON," corner of Calvert and Water streets.

P. S. By the same conveyance, we have received a first rate lot of Lucerne, Mangle Wortzel, Sugar Beet, &c &c.

For Sale as above some very excellent Books upon Gardening, Orcharding, the Vine, &c. 3t M3

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, $25
Straw Cutters, from $5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, $150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

GOLDSBOROUGH'S PATENT CORN HUSKING AND SHELLING MACHINE.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 60 Light street, have bargained with Col. Goldsborough, and are now prepared to supply any number of the above machines, which, for strength, simplicity, power and effect, are unequalled in this country. The first machine of this description was invented and made by Col. N. Goldsborough, of Eastern Shore, Md. This gentleman has recently effected important improvements on his machine, and has succeeded in securing a patent for his valuable invention. The recent experiments near this city and on the Eastern Shore of Md. have fully tested their great power. They are capable of husking and shelling about 700 bushels of corn per day, or shelling after the husk has been taken off 1200 bushels. A boy (with a common wooden rake) will separate the husk and cob from the corn as fast as it is discharged from the machine.

They occupy a space of about four by six feet—constructed similar to a threshing machine with horizontal spring beds. The cylinder is studded with wrought iron knobs or short spikes, and partially rests on a concave bed made of round fluted rollers which revolve as the corn passes through, and greatly facilitates the work and reduces the friction. The operating part of this machine being made exclusively of wrought iron and strong oak timbers enables us to rank them among our most substantial machines. The above machines require the power of two strong horses to give them the proper speed.

Machines on the same principle can also be furnished to be worked by manual (two men) power, which will perform with about half the rapidity of the horse machines. Either of the above will be furnished at the low price of $35.

ALSO FOR SALE, AGRICULTURAL and GARDENING IMPLEMENTS of every useful description. GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS, a large and superior assortment. f3.